Secrets of the DTS API

- Get versus Find
- Use CASDs
- · Refresh with Find
- Nothing changes the database ...
- Update after changes
- Avoid passing the connection

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Get versus Find

 getXXX() – gets the values of system elements or fixed attributes. Few arguments.

getAllSynonymTypes()

getName()

findXXX() – searches the database for information.
 Multiple arguments/forms.

findConceptsWithNameMatching(...)

 getFetchedXXX(...) – returns the attributes in the client copy of an object

getFetchedConceptAssociations()

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Use CASDs

 CASDs let you control the amount of information returned from the database in a query - usually a findXXX(...)

casd.setAllPropertyTypes()

findConceptsWithNameMatching("a*", ... casd)

• Use getFetchedXXX to see the returned attributes

Concept.getFetchedProperties()

• Be aware of time/space considerations in large finds

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Refresh With Find

- It is sometimes necessary to "refresh" the attributes in a concept
- Use a findXXXById method for this:

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Nothing Changes the Database But Queries

- You must use an XXXQuery class to make changes to the DTS database
- Don't be fooled by:

concept.addProperty(new_prop)

this only changes the local copy

• You need to do:

concept = query.addProperty(concept, new_prop)
where query is an instance of DTSConceptQuery

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Update After Changes

| • | Note | the | update | of | vour | local | concept | in: |
|---|------|-----|--------|----|------|-------|---------|-----|
| | | | | | | | | |

concept = query.addProperty(concept, new_prop)

• Use the return value; this is necessary to keep the local (client) copy in sync

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Avoid Passing the Connection

- Large applications need frequent access to the DTS Connection Object
- Passing this between classes/methods is inefficient
- Can use a static DTS object for shared access:

DTSAppManager.getQuery().setConnection(conn);
DTSAppManager.getQuery().getSearchQuery() ...

DTSAppManager also faciliates use of JDBC connections

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